

Unsettled weather with occasional showers tonight and tomorrow.

# The Washington Times

THE RECOGNIZED  
WANT AD MEDIUM  
"Times Want Ads Bring Results"

NUMBER 3972.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1905.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## MINERS GO DOWN 400-FOOT SHAFT TO THEIR DEATH

Lives of Ten Instantly  
Snuffed Out at  
Wilkesbarre.

## THE ROPE IS CUT CLEAN

Superintendent Foote Finds  
It Severed as With Some  
Instrument.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 26.—Another dreadful disaster of the anthracite coal mines occurred in this city at 6:30 this morning, when ten miners fell to their death in the Conyngham shaft of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company by the breaking of the hoisting rope.

The shaft is nearly 1,000 feet deep, and the men were being lowered to their work when the accident occurred. All were dashed to the bottom, a mangled mass of flesh and bone.

Mine officials from the surrounding territory and others hurried to the scene. Crowds of excited persons gathered around the mouth of the shaft, and the usual heartrending scenes were enacted by the women and children.

The bodies have not yet been taken out and they are being identified with difficulty.

### Dropped Four Hundred Feet.

The mine cage was the third to be lowered. Engineer William Cunningham was at the throttle, and the ten men, miners and their laborers, boarded the cage.

The engineer says the machinery was working perfectly, and that he had his engines under control. He slowed down to stop at the Hillman vein landing, 350 feet from the surface.

Without warning the rope snapped, and the carriage with its human load dropped 400 feet to the Baltimore vein. A rescue party, who were lowered on the other side of the shaft, found the bodies.

### Seven Identified.

Up to noon but seven of the dead have been identified. They are:

WILLIAM HARVEY, German, leaves widow and family.

FRANK ROGEL, leaves widow and family.

ALBERT ZAYARCEY, leaves widow and family.

JOHN JURITSKI, leaves widow and family.

HARRY MCGRAW, leaves widow and family.

ANTHONY ZYK, leaves widow and family.

LORENZ WARNICK, leaves widow and family.

The bodies were removed to the morgue of Undertaker Marley and prepared for removal to their homes. The crowd of frenzied people at the shaft became so great that a squad of city police, led by Mayor Kuddell and Chief Berge went to the scene.

Superintendent Foote examined the rope and finds it had broken 250 feet from the cone or carriage. It was cut clean as if with some instrument.

## TEXANS COMMEMORATE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO

Washington Contingent Holds Meeting  
to Celebrate Sixty-ninth Anniversary of the Event.

The Texas Society met last night in the Typographical Temple to commemorate the sixty-ninth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto.

W. H. McNeil, acting president of the society, made an address of welcome which was followed by a chorus singing "The Flag With the Single Star."

The Hon. Seth Shepard, chief justice of the District Court of Appeals, made an address on the "Battle of San Jacinto."

"Sam Houston, the Hero of San Jacinto," was the subject of an address by the Rev. Dr. John Lee Brooks.

Francis P. Heatsill, delighted all present by a solo.

Mrs. Mary Emily Hayward read many patriotic extracts from Texas history.

Don Carlos Ellis recited "The Charlie Rice."

The young people present danced until a late hour.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Although the barometer has been falling over nearly the whole country since Tuesday morning, the relative position of the high and low has not changed materially. A depression of wide extent and considerable energy covers the extreme Northwest, and a second depression is central over western Illinois.

Rain has been general in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, the lower Missouri valley, and the south Atlantic States.

The temperature has risen in the Northeast, also in Montana and Dakota, and there has been a sharp fall in the north Pacific coast States.

Rain is indicated for tonight and Thursday in the lake region, the Ohio valley, and the middle Atlantic States.

The temperature will rise somewhat in northeastern districts, and warm weather will continue in the south Atlantic States.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. .... 66  
12 noon ..... 71  
1 p. m. .... 70

Sun sets today ..... 6:47  
Sun rises tomorrow ..... 5:49

THE SUN.

High tide today ..... 1:56 p. m.  
Low tide today ..... 8:43 p. m.  
High tide tomorrow ..... 2:31 a. m., 2:55 p. m.  
Low tide tomorrow ..... 9:09 a. m., 9:39 p. m.

TIDE TABLE.

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## HYMAN STERN DOES NOT PROVE SMITH BUYER OF PISTOL

Prosecution in Patterson's Trial Fails on Point.

## CASE MOVES ON QUICKLY

Dr. Charles Phelps, Expert  
in Pistol Fire Wounds,  
Testifies.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Hyman Stern, the pawnbroker, who, it has been intimated on a number of occasions, had identified Smith as the man who purchased the revolver with which Caesar Young was killed, failed to identify Smith at the trial of Nan Patterson this morning. He also failed to identify Mrs. Smith as the woman who was with the man who purchased the weapon.

Hyman Stern sold the revolver with which Caesar Young was shot, and it was the contention of the prosecution that the revolver was sold to J. Morgan Smith, the actress' brother-in-law. The State has hence failed in one of the most important points in the case.

Just before Stern testified, testimony regarding the handwriting of the actress was introduced, presumably with the idea of connecting her and the Smiths with the purchase of the pistol.

### Trial Moving on Quickly.

The trial is moving on quickly to its end and may be completed by the close of next week. Large are the crowds that gather to get a glimpse of the actress and hear the testimony, but few get past the officers at the door. It requires a squad of court officers especially detailed for the purpose to keep the corridors clear.

When court opened and the Florida girl had taken her seat beside her counsel, the prosecutor ordered the skeleton to be removed from beside the witness chair, and called George H. Chamberlain to the stand. Chamberlain comes from Springfield, Mass., and is employed by the Smith & Wesson Company in the manufacture of revolvers. He said that the revolver with which Young was shot was made by his firm in 1898. He said that the company had made only one revolver with the number 74,650, which number was on the revolver found in Young's pocket. Cross-examination disclosed that infringements were often made on the Smith & Wesson models with the firm name stamped on the barrels.

### Pistol Expert Testifies.

Dr. Charles Phelps, the next witness, said that he had been a police surgeon and had made a study of pistol fire and wounds. He said he had written a book concerning the subject. Dr. Phelps said that he had fired with the revolver many times and at various distances and angles into the material of Young's trousers. The witness said that he had made an examination of the perforation in Young's coat. Dr. Phelps said that in his opinion the revolver was held not more than three inches nor more than five inches from the coat.

Dr. Phelps identified various pieces of cloth taken from Young's trousers into which the shots had been fired. With these pieces of cloth Dr. Phelps showed the jury how he had arrived at the opinion that the revolver had been held not less than three nor more than five inches from Young's coat. These exhibits were examined by the jurors who made comparisons with the perforation in Young's coat, which was passed among the jurors. This examination took some time, after which Dr. Phelps described at length the areas and zones of fire scorch and perforations.

There was no cross-examination.

### Defense's Objections Sustained.

Mr. Rand made a hard fight to get in the doctor's opinion that the materials of the clothes and the tissues of the body could not have deflected the bullet if fired within the cab, but objections on the part of the defense were sustained.

### Was Crying in Cab.

John Crowley, a cab driver, was called, and testified that his stand was on 125th street, at night. He said that on the early morning of June 4 he saw the defendant with Young and Mr. Luce.

"I was standing on the southeast corner of 125th street and Eighth avenue. I saw the defendant and two men on the north side of 125th street. One of the men whistled and I drove over, as did Snyder, who was also driving a cab. The smaller man was Young. He took her by the arm and told her to get into the cab. He said to me to drive her to the St. Paul Hotel."

"Did you see Young strike her?"

"No; he just pushed her."

"Where did you drive?"

"To St. Paul Hotel. It was 3:30 in the morning."

"Did you look into the cab on the way to the hotel?"

"Yes. The woman had a handkerchief to her eyes."

"Was she sobbing?"

"Yes. She was crying."

### Young Smacked Defendant.

On cross-examination Crowley said that Young smacked the defendant that night and said to her:

"Get in the cab, or I'll knock your head off."

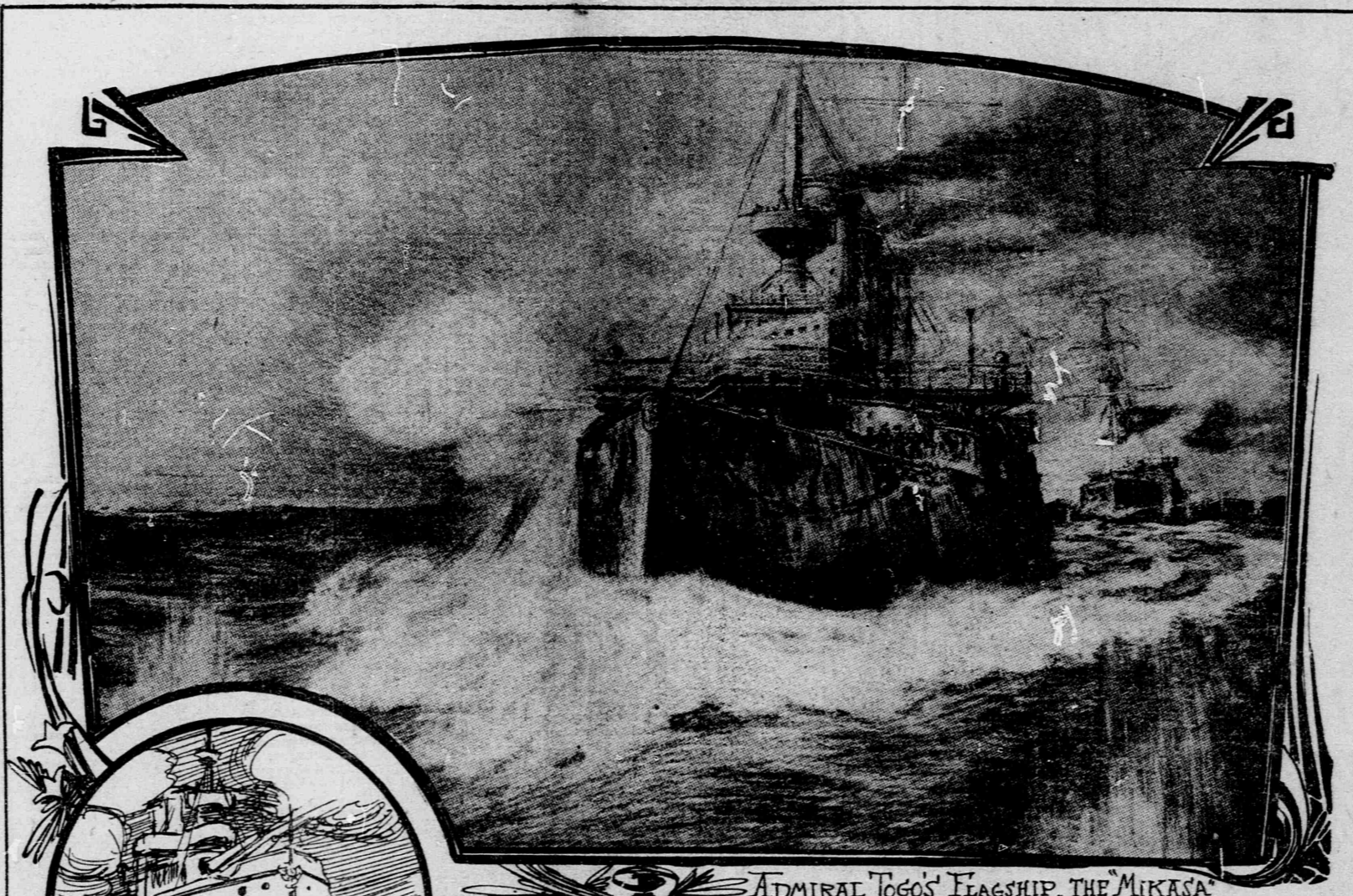
"Was the man drunk?" asked Levy.

"He was," replied Crowley.

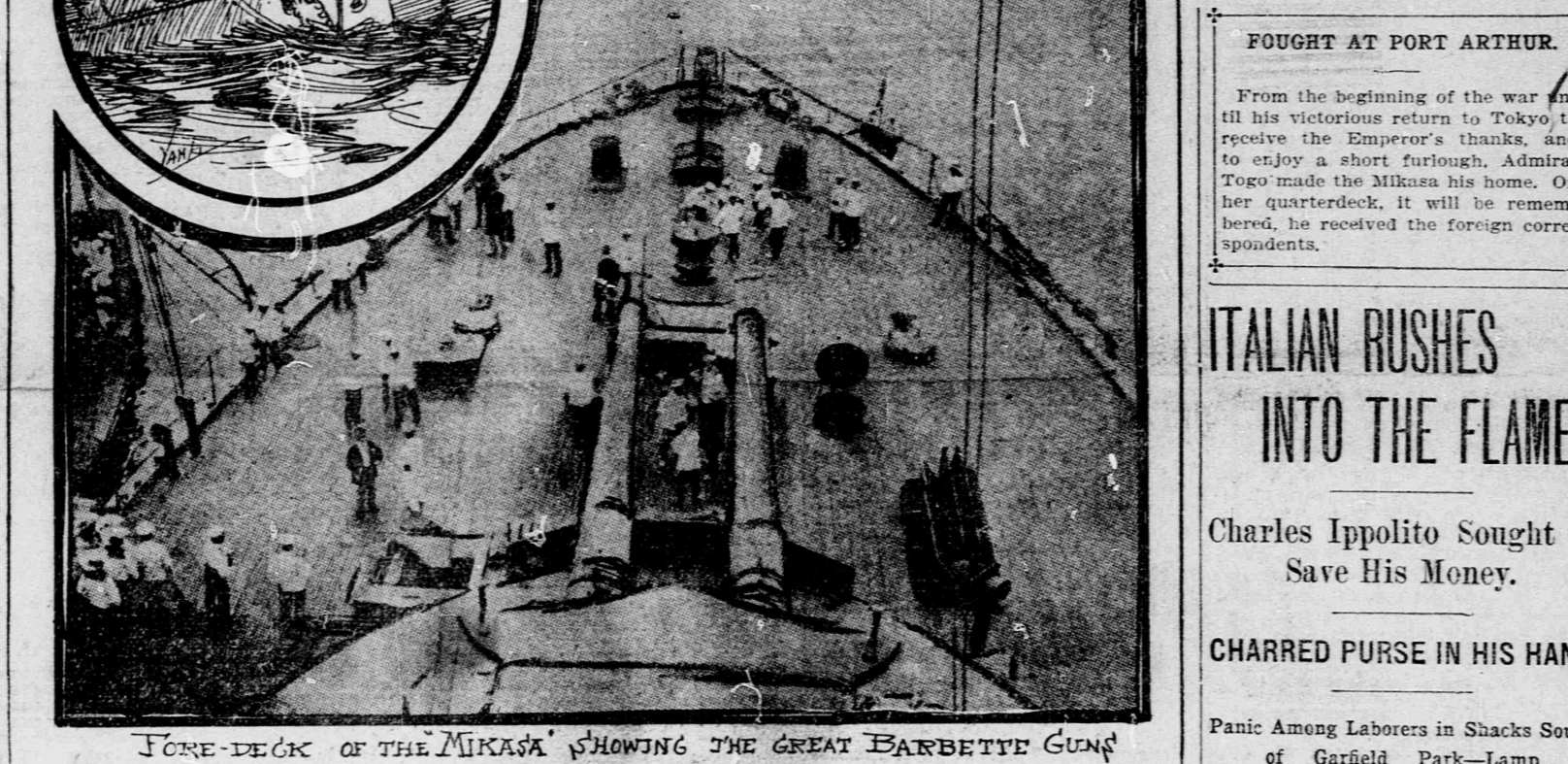
Albert Snyder, another cabman, corroborated much of Crowley's testimony. He said he took Luce and Young home that night. He said that he did not see Young strike the defendant and that Luce and Young, so far as he could see,

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## ADMIRAL TOGO'S BATTLESHIP, WHICH WILL LEAD JAPAN'S NAVY INTO ACTION AGAINST RUSSIA AND ITS POWERFUL FLEET



ADMIRAL TOGO'S FLAGSHIP, THE MIKASA.



FORE-DECK OF THE MIKASA SHOWING THE GREAT BARBETTE GUNS.

With the appearance of Admiral Rogestvensky's squadron off Hainan Island, interest in the naval side of the war is at fever heat. It is announced that the Russian vessels are shadowed by Japanese cruisers. It is, of course, a foregone conclusion that Admiral Togo has his weather eye upon them, although, as was equally to be expected, the admiral's own whereabouts, and that of the bulk of his fleet, remains, to quote the historic phrase, "wrap in mystery."

Togo is, of course, outnumbered, but the Russian ships are foul, and consequently slow. Like Nelson, Togo always wears his star.

## JONES IMPROVED; REMOVED TO JAIL

Not Surprised When Told  
of His Victim's Death.

Frank Jones' self-inflicted wounds about his left breast and throat heal so rapidly that he has been removed from Providence Hospital to the United States jail, where he is now incarcerated in a large cell, the last one in the row in the south wing.

Since his removal to this institution he has been visited by his sisters and younger brother. While in the hospital he was constantly guarded by policemen detailed from the Fourth precinct station, and no one was allowed to see him.

Dr. Howard made an examination of the wounds and decided that it was not necessary for Jones to remain longer in the hospital.

Not Surprised at Death.

Jones was apprised of the fact that Miss Norbeck was dead, and that he had been held for her murder. He was not much affected by the news, but said: "Tell me something I don't know. I had a vision on Saturday night and saw her dead body. She couldn't live after I pumped the shot into her."

"I'm sorry I didn't die, too, so the jailer would be spared the trouble of hanging me."

He was handcuffed and led out of the institution to the patrol wagon at the door. Two policemen were in the back of the wagon, both armed and prepared to fire on Jones if he made any attempt to escape. He was undemonstrative, however, and went peacefully to the jail.

Warden Harris was asked to see that Jones did not want for nourishment. He is still weak from loss of blood, and his stay in the hospital was long. Two prisoners who were sent to jail for long terms for assault, were detailed by Captain Harris to wait upon Jones, and to let the jail authorities know if he wanted anything.

His sisters remained with him as long as the jail officials would allow them. Jones' relatives informed him that they would procure counsel. He said: "It's a useless waste of good money."

## Beef Trust Archives Sent Across the Line

Papers Which Might Have Proved of Great  
Interest to Federal Grand Jury Are  
Spirited Away.

CHICAGO, April 26.—It appears that only a series of stories for a Socialist paper.

"Mrs. Marcy went to work for the Swifts long before the beef investigation was thought of," said Mr. Marcy. "She was in the legal department. She used to tell me about the peculiar letters she had written, things she had heard and seen, until finally I suggested that she make notes for future use in her writing."

"She was with the Swifts for eight months, and during that time made carbon copies of several letters in the legal department that will be rather embarrassing for the packers. She got a record of prices and correspondence showing that there was something more than a mere understanding between the packers."

Practically the only documents in the possession of the grand jury which bear upon the packing business are the six trunkfuls of books and papers belonging to the Aetna Trading Company and whatever ledgers and accounts may be produced by the cashiers and vice presidents of four banks who have been subpoenaed to appear before the inquisitorial body. These documents concern only the sausage casings branch of the packing business.

Armour Belittles Marcy Story.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 26.—Mrs. Mary E. Marcy, the Kansas City woman who is reputed to have furnished much important information to the Federal grand jury in the Beef trust investigation, worked for the Armour Packing Company from July, 1903, to April 1, 1904, but C. W. Armour says the only letters she wrote were to customers who were a little slow about paying their bills.

"If there is anything in our business to hide she did not have access to it. Our main business is making collections. It is a matter which she can discuss with the grand jury with our full permission," said Mr. Armour.

What Mr. Marcy Says.

Leslie Marcy, Mrs. Marcy's husband, says that when his wife gathered the evidence which she is to present to the grand jury in Chicago, she had in mind

### FOUGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

From the beginning of the war until his victorious return to Tokyo, to receive the Emperor's thanks, and to enjoy a short furlough, Admiral Togo made the Mikasa his home. On her quarterdeck, it will be remembered, he received the foreign correspondents.

## ITALIAN RUSHES INTO THE FLAMES

Charles Ippolito Sought to  
Save His Money.

## CHARRED PURSE IN HIS HAND

Panic Among Laborers in Shacks South  
of Garfield Park—Lamp  
Starts Fire.

Love for gold, overriding self-preservation, prompted Charles Ippolito, an Italian, to rush into his burning camp at Garfield Park southeast, about 2 o'clock this morning. Two hours later his charred and blackened body was taken from the ruins of the frame building. In his right hand he held a burnt pocketbook, with the ashes of a crisp remnant of two insurance policies.

Giovanni Maron, a laborer, who lived in a shack adjoining the commissary, was painfully burned about the face and hands in his endeavor to save his money and other belongings. Vito Pessolono, a nephew to the commissary keeper, who was sleeping in the same room, had a narrow escape from cremation. He lost all his money, as did scores of others who slept in the little shacks, which were veritable fire traps, contiguous to Ippolito's place. The damage, including the losses of the poor Italians, amounts to about \$2,500.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire is believed to have had its origin in the shack to the right of the commissary. It was used as sleeping quarters for about twenty Italians. The men, who paid \$1.50 a month for room in the little frame structure, are said to have been carousers of the first water. There was seldom a night that they did not have a keg of beer in the center of the shack, or a card game which lasted until well into the morning. A game is believed to have been in progress when the fire broke out.

Rumor had it this morning that the laborers were playing one of their native games on a cot and two of the participants engaged in an altercation because one accused the other of cheating. In the scuffle, a lighted lamp was knocked off a trunk. It fell upon the cot, covered with light ticking and stuff, and with corn shucks, setting fire to it. The Italians mixed up in a free-for-all fight and were oblivious of the fact that the place was afire until the flames had spread to several other beds. The little \$1.25 cots, such as are used during inauguration, were placed as close together as they possibly could be. Before anyone could throw a bucket of water on the fire, the flames burst through the roof with a roar, and leaped high in the air. In a moment they were licking the sides of the commissary, and soon set it afire.

Glare in the Sky.

The bright glare shining against the black clouds attracted the attention of several engineers, who were in the cabs of engines on the sidetracks in the New Jersey avenue yards of the Pennsylvania railroad, and simultaneously a dozen or more whistles were blowing as loud as possible. The engineers attached the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

## KAMAMURA'S SHIPS HOVER NEAR PREY READY TO STRIKE

Tokyo Considers Sea  
Battle With Rogest-  
vensky Imminent.

## SWIFT FLEET OF JAPAN

Known to Be in China Sea  
and Reported Near  
Enemy.

TOKYO, April 26.—The imperial navy department, beyond saying no battle has been fought between Admirals Togo and Rogestvensky, will give no information about the outlook. It is impossible to learn anything of the Japanese plans for a sea fight.

It is very well known that the heavier fighting machines are off the south coast of Formosa and that the main torpedo boat fleet is in Kelung harbor, the most extreme northerly port on the island.

Near the Enemy.

What Admirals Uruu and Kataoka are doing is wholly a matter of conjecture, but there is good ground for the statement that Kamamura is well down the China sea, and that the first report of a battle will come from him.

Every ship in his fleet went into dry dock after the fall of Port Arthur, and not one of his cruisers has less than fifteen knots speed. Some of them can make as good as twenty-one and will be able to fight the Russian squadron or keep away from it if necessary.

Kamamura's ships probably average seven knots an hour more speed than the Russians', so that he is master of the situation in this respect and may strike when he pleases.

Battle Imminent.

There is a feeling here, gathered from official sources, that important news from the China Sea is not many hours away. Should it prove true that the Russian squadron has gone as far northeast as Hainan Island there is no reason why Japan should not strike without delay.

The imperial navy department was, of course, anxious to avoid any international complications with France, but it can be said with certainty that Rogestvensky, once he is discovered in any of the harbors of Hainan, will be attacked forthwith, unless he observes the instruction of the Chinese authorities to put to sea.

Every Japanese flagship has on board two professors of international law, and undoubtedly in the case of Kamamura's squadron they will suggest the enforcement of law, in case it is defied by the Russian in Chinese waters.

## Admiral Kamamura Hunting Rogestvensky

SAIGON, Cochinchina, April 26.—It is officially announced here that the French ship Melpomene, on Sunday night, sighted twenty miles northwest of Kamranh bay eighteen Japanese warships.

The first of these was picked up shortly after 8 o'clock, and at 9 all of them had passed from sight, going northeast.

This may have been the squadron which engaged Admiral Rogestvensky on Saturday night shortly after the Russians had sailed from Kamranh bay.

When the Baltic fleet was last seen it was headed toward the Island of Hainan, and this was the exact course of the Japanese warships on Sunday evening. There is a cable on the north-east end of Hainan Island from which news of a battle could be obtained, but if an engagement has been fought on the southern end it will be at least two days before information is sent to Hongkong.

The French naval officers here have no reason to doubt this information about the Japanese fleet. It is probably Kamamura's squadron, as no battleships were observed. Five cruisers and thirteen torpedo boat destroyers were counted by the Melpomene.

A cable from the north coast of Hainan says no Russian ships had passed any of the southern harbors up to Tuesday morning. Admiral Rogestvensky's fleet, it is believed, however, he is probably off the Hainan coast waiting for a message which can be delivered either by way of this point or Hongkong over the French cable lines, and sent overland by messenger.

If his ships sailed on a direct course for Formosa they would have been sighted before this by traders on the Hongkong route. If he had gone southeast the squadron would have been heard from by way of the Philippine Islands.

It is probable, therefore, that he is somewhere off the coast of Hainan.

## Russian Battleships Headed for Philippines

HONGKONG, April 26.—The British steamer, Calchas, which has arrived here, reports sighting three Russian battleships and two cruisers this morning off Linting Island and steering to the south-southeast.

Linting Island is in the China Sea, not far from the main coast of China, and southwest of Hongkong. The course of the squadron, reported by the Calchas, if continued, would bring the fleet close to the Philippines.

## Japanese Begin Big Turning Movement

TOKYO, April 26.—Russian and Japanese soldiers fought a battle near Kai-yuan, Manchuria.

The Russians were defeated, leaving 200 dead on the field.

The Japanese lost 38.

Twenty-two battalions of Russians also made an attack in the direction of Changtu. They were met by twelve

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